FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ingly.
ers to the Editor must be post paid.

RE DEPARTMENT.

meeting of the Commissioners of Fayette-
le, in Town Hall, on Saturday 1st Februa-
, the following Gentlemen were nominat-
appointed as the Board of Fire Wardens
ensuing year, to wit:

N H. HALL, Esq.
CHIEF FIRE WARDEN.

. T. HAWLEY,
ARLES T HAIGH,
D J HALE,
IS BROWN,
ES H. HOOPER, and
N W WRIGHT, Esq'rs.
} Assistant Fire Wardens.

following Committees of Vigilance for the
Wards in Town, were also appointed,

. Sampson Boon, Sam. T. Hawley and
Woollard.
illiam Nott, Edw'd W. Willkings and Jas.

seph Arey, John D. Starr, Isham Blake,
nd John McArn
ohn Campbell, David A. Ray, Lewis Brown
mah Kyle.
illiam L Hawley, John M. Strong, Mar-
ipson and William McIntyre.
oshua Carmon, William J. Anderson, and
L Hybart.
d L Winslow, James Millar, John
nd John Kelly.
Published by order,
DUNCAN MAC RAE, *Town Clerk.*
uary 3, 1834. 70-2w.

G.AR, MOLASSES, &c.

5 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 do. Molasses,
15 bbls. Newark Cider,
20 casks Cheese,
25 bags Coffee,
received and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
uary 4. 70tf.

ales at Auction.

LUABLE REAL ESTATE.

n *Wednesday, February* 12, 1834,
welve o'clock (noon,) on the premises, will
e sold, the two large BRICK STORES, on
reet, lately erected on the site of the old La-
Hotel. Persons wishing to purchase, can
e premises any time previous to the sale.
ms at sale.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO. *Auct'rs.*
uary 4. 70-2w

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE
Just received from New York, a large and
eneral assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, &c.,

which will be sold at the lowest CASH pri-
Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or
will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—
HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and
kin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather,
ll of which will be sold low for Cash
uary 1, 183 . 70 tf

AUCTION.

Goodman's Hotel,

AT AUCTION ! ! !

ILL be sold before the Court House in Cam-
den, So. Ca., on the first Monday in March
at twelve o'clock M., all Mrs. Elizabeth Rod-
interest in the Camden Hotel Association;
r known as GOODMAN'S HOTEL, which
sts of *Twenty five Shares*, at one hundred dol-
ach, which gives the purchaser the right to
y the Hotel, by paying a reasonable rent on
alance of the stock. Terms made known on
y of sale
e above stock may be purchased with or with-
e FURNITURE, at private sale, at any time
ous to the above stated time. The Establish-
s well known It is situated on the corner
ad street, fronting on Broad street 75 feet,
ng street 44 feet; three stories high, twenty-
oms, with a Fire-place to each; a large, dry
a double piazza in front, and a double porch
e rear. Servant's House 65 feet long, 18 wide,
and a half stories high, with 8 rooms, each hav-
Fire-place. Also, a good Kitchen, Smoke
ood House, all of brick. Also, a large
e Stable, 100 feet long, 32 feet wide; all sit-
ed on a high and dry lot. The lot 100 feet
ont on Broad street, extending on King street to
ack street, about 528 feet deep
ny person wishing to purchase would do well
call and examine the premises, as the sale will
positive, and on accommodating terms. Any
her information can be had by applying to the
scriber.
JOSEPH GOODMAN, *Proprietor.*
amden, S. C. *Jan.* 25, 1834. 70-4w
The House will be kept up by the Proprie-
til a sale of the same is effected. J. G.

Notice.

HE connexion in business heretofore existing
between the Subscribers, under the Firm of
& Sumner, in Fayetteville, and Joseph Sum
& Co., Charlotte, N. C., is this day dissolved
mutual consent. All persons having demands
ast them, and all persons indebted to them,
please call on Joseph Sumner, who is duly au-
ed to settle the same.
WILLIAM NOTT.
JOSEPH SUMNER.
ayetteville, Jan. 24, 1834. 69-3w.

200 Casks LIME.

THE Subscriber will receive in a day or two,
200 Casks of best
Thomastown Lime.
Also a few Casks
Plaster of Paris,
Which he will sell low for Cash. From his knowledge of the quality of these articles, acquired by his experience in working them for the last 15 or 20 years, he flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He intends to keep a constant supply on hand. JOHN E PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1834. 70-tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT agreeably to an act of the last session of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, chartering the "Bank of the State of North Carolina," and in pursuance of the provisions thereof, a Book for receiving subscriptions for Stock in the said Bank, will be opened under the direction of the Subscribers, at the office of Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, East corner of the Market Square, in this Town, on SATURDAY THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, and continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) for the space of *SIXTY DAYS* from that time, for the purpose aforesaid.
EDW'D. L. WINSLOW,
DUNCAN MAC RAE,
JOSEPH BAKER,
} Commissioners.
Fayetteville, 27th January, 1834. 69 7t

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses
Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber
Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to
JOHN BEARD.
Bladen County, Jan 28, 1834 69tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken Letters of Administration on the Estate of Tryam McFarland, dec'd, (at January Court, 1834) requests those indebted to his intestate, to make immediate payment; those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their claims within the time prescribed, or this notice will be plead in bar.
W F LEAK, *Adm'r.*
Richmond Court House, Jan 1834. 69-3t.

Notice.

THERE will be sold at Laurel Hill, Richmond County, on February 17, 1834, all the Personal Property of Tryam McFarland, dec'd, on a credit of twelve months, with note and approved security. The property consists in part, of four Slaves, young and likely, three of them negro men, a number of valuable Horses, among which is the superior Horse OPTIMUS; some Stages; the household and kitchen Furniture, Corn and Fodder; a few bags of Cotton, together with all such articles as the Plantations of Farmers are usually supplied. At the same time and place will be sold, a large stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, purchased principally in New York. The sale will continue from day to day, until the whole is disposed of.
W. F. LEAK, *Adm'r.*
January 22, 1834.

General Meeting of Stockholders.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
11th January, 1834.

"A BILL TO RE-CHARTER THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR," having passed into a law, it becomes the duty of the President and Directors of said Bank, to convene the Stockholders to take into consideration the provisions of the act and to decide upon the acceptance of the Charter
The President therefore, with the concurrence of the Board of Directors, appoints MONDAY THE 17th OF FEBRUARY NEXT, for a general meeting of the Stockholders at their Banking House in Wilmington, and hopes the importance of the subject will induce a full attendance of those interested.
JAS OWEN, *President.*

3,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT,
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
WILLKINGS & CO.
January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

300 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
300 bushels do. do.
300 do. Cadiz do.
5 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
1 tierce new Rice.

Also, the Temperance
Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR
1834,
By the Gross, Dozen or single one.
E. B. DRAKE.
December 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany
Framed Looking Glasses,
Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and
FANCY CHAIRS,
A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made
CABINET FURNITURE,
Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.
December 30. 65tf.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

IN pursuance to an Act of Incorporation, passed at the late session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled "An act to incorporate the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee Rail Road Company," by which Act the following persons are incorporated for the purposes therein expressed, viz: Hugh Campbell, Sen., Hiram Robinson, John Kelly, William Nott, John H Hall, Louis D. Henry, Robert Strange, Benjamin Robinson, Lewis Brown, John W. Sandford, Joshua W. Cochran, Thomas N. Cameron, Edward L. Winslow, Joseph Baker, Edward W. Willkings, John Huske, Duncan Mc Rae, Joseph Arey, Jeremiah Kyle, James Seawell, Charles P. Mallett, Oliver P. Stark, Thomas L. Hybart, Dillon Jordan, Jr., Wm. B. Wright, Peter McKellar, Lauchlin Bethune, Josiah Evans, Charles McAlister, John B. Kelly, John Morrison, Edmund Deberry, John Martin, Duncan McRae, Jr., Hardy Morgan, Paul Barringer, Abram F. Alexander, Joseph Young, Thomas L. Cowan, Robert Macnamara, Maxwell Chambers, Alexander Gray, William Hogan, Benjamin Elliott, Gideon Seawell, Alexander Little, John A. McRae, Samuel F. Patterson, Edmund Jones, James Wellborn, Jones Fuller, James Kyle, John M. Strong, William L. Hawley, Williamson Whitehead, John D. Eccles
And it being by said Act provided, that the persons aforenamed, upon giving ten days notice in the newspapers printed in Fayetteville, Salisbury, Greensborough, Raleigh and Wilmington, shall hold a meeting in the Town of Fayetteville, for the purpose of electing seven Directors, and for other purposes necessary for giving full and efficient effect to the before recited act—therefore,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
That a meeting will be holden in the Town of Fayetteville, by the aforesaid persons, on the 17th day of February next, for the purposes and objects required by said Act of Incorporation; at which meeting the attendance of the persons named as aforesaid, is respectfully solicited.
Those who cannot attend, will please authorise some one of their acquaintance, named in the foregoing list, to vote for them by proxy.
Fayetteville, Jan. 20. 68tt.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves
JAMES GIBSON.
January 10, 1834. 68tf.

TO RENT,

THE STORE HOUSE recently occupied by me, for particulars apply to
JAMES GIBSON.
January 20th, 1834.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, DECEMBER TERM, 1833.

Susan Branson and Josiah Evans, Jr. & wife Jane,
vs.
Henry Branson, Adm'r. of Abner Branson, dec'd., Jesse Hussey and wife Lydia, Samuel Hill & wife Mary, Jane Branson and Hannah A McIver
} *Petition for Division of Negroes.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hannah A McIver one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: it is therefore ordered by the said Court, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, that unless she be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, Judgment *pro confesso* will be taken, and the Petition heard *Ex parte* as to her
WITNESS, Archibald McLean, Jr. Clerk of our said Court, at Office the first Monday of December, Anno Domini 1833.
(6w) ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clerk.*

VALUABLE
LAND AND SAW-MILLS,
FOR SALE AND RENT.

THE Subscriber will sell, on Monday the 3d day of March next, at the Town House, in Fayetteville, one Mill, on Rockfish and about one acre of Ground, where the Lumber can be taken to market by water. The Mill is in complete order, and can saw as much lumber as any Mill in the County.
Also, 400 acres of Land, in Robeson County, well timbered, one and a half miles from Rockfish and six miles from said Mill.
250 acres of Land on Little Rockfish.
200 acres of wood Land, five miles from town.
A Brick Store on Hay street, joining Mr. Wm. Waddill's.
Seven young Mules.
Three pair large Timber Wheels and Chains.
Two large Wagons.
Will be rented on said day, for one year, the Saw Mill on Beaver Creek, six miles from town, if not previously rented.
A large Stable, sufficient to hold 12 horses, with Carriage House attached.
A large Lot adjoining.
Great bargains may be expected, as the sale will be positive.
MICHAEL McGARY.
Fayetteville, Jan. 20. 68tt.

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,
Just received and for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr. Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me.
P. DAILEY.
January 20, 1834. 68tf.

D. & C. LANDRETH,

NURSERY and SEEDSMEN, Philadelphia,

HAVE consigned to us, a general assortment of their highly approved GARDEN SEEDS, in packages to suit purchasers, each paper bears the label and warranty of the growers, and they wish it to be expressly understood, that for the *purity and vitality* of its contents, they hold themselves personally responsible. D. & C. L are extensively engaged in the culture of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Plants, catalogues of which can be had on application to the Subscribers, and orders for which will be promptly executed, and packed so as to bear transportation with great certainty.
R MAYNARD & CO.
Fayetteville, Dec. 17. 63-tf.

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.
August 26, 1833. 47tf.

The Country Supplied.

GREAT BARGAINS!
At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,
Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,
NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, Hatter's TRIMMINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c. &c. &c.
150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen wool do.
2000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 do. Kip do. and sewed, do.
150 do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
100 do. do do do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass nailed, do.
100 do. do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do.
200 do. do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do. do do do do 2d quality,
300 do. do do kip do 1st do.
200 do. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do do Morocco do do.
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do do Nullifiers,
300 do. do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do. do do buck-skin do.
100 do. do do do Slippers,
200 do. do do calf over Shoes,
300 do. do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morning Slippers,
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do. do Gaiter do. very neat,
200 do. do calf Brogans,
100 do. do Morocco Boots,
100 do. do seal do.
100 do. do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do. do Morocco Shoes,
300 do. do seal do.
200 do. do do Slippers,
200 do. do prunel do.
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do. do French Morocco do.
1000 do. do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do. do black satteen Slips,
50 do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do. boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
100 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200 do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100 do. do prunel do do do.
300 do. Misses' Boots, do do.
100 do. do Jackson,
100 do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do. do gingham do.
10 do. cotton do very cheap,
2 do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. children's bombazine do.
2 do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2 do. do do hair do.
2 do. do do white do do.
2 do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do Saddles,
8 do. Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do. box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do. do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, different qualities,
4 do. Shoe Brushes.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expresly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.
G. HURLBUTT.
December 3, 1833. 61-tf.
☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by
E. J. HALE.
October 7, 1833.

NEW GOODS,
Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN
HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.
CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and W. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.
December 16th, 1833. §63-*tf.*§

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being determined to leave the State of North Carolina, for one more congenial to his welfare, offers for sale the following

LANDS.

1900 acres or thereabouts of good Land on the East side of Cape Fear River, and on both sides of the Wilmington road, 3 miles from Fayetteville.
Also,
1250 acres more or less, in Bladen County—The latter tract is famous for timber.
NEAL BEARD.
January 3, 1834. 66tf.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1833.

James Gaines & wife Elizabeth,
vs.
Archd McBryde and Tho. Waddill, Exr's of John Montgomery, deceased.
} *Petition for Legacies and Distributive Share.*

IT appearing to the Court that the Representatives of Elenor Woodsides and Robert Woodsides, the Representatives of Martha Kindrick, Alexander McKay Executor of Ann McKay, dec'd, Perigreen Brooks, likewise the Representatives of Nancy Tompkins, and Elizabeth Tompkins, likewise John Hill and wife Mary, are all living beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, published in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the aforesaid named parties appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the last Monday in February next, to plead, answer or demur, or the prayer of the petition as to them will be heard exparte and a decree accordingly.
Witness, John Morison, Clerk of said Court at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1833 and the 58th year of American Independence.
(66-6w.) JOHN MORISON, *Clerk.*

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—
50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St. Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchong and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter-Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cogniac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Ceroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.
ARCH'D. CAMPBELL
Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Wagons Wanted.

WAGONS going to Raleigh can receive full Loads by applying to
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 10, 1834.

A Cook wanted,

TO purchase or hire. Apply at this Office.
January 6, 1834.

BOARDING.

I WOULD take a few Boarders on moderate terms, and flatter myself the accommodations and attention given would be satisfactory.
E. SMITH.
December 30. 65tf.

NO DISCOUNT!

South Carolina and Virginia Money received at par, and the preference given to United States' Notes, notwithstanding Gen. Jackson's opposition, at

DRAKE'S,
Brick Row, Hay Mount,

WHERE may be found a very general and complete assortment of cheap Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Shoes, Hats, Bonnets & Saddles,

Together with a large assortment of Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet, Cloth and Circassian **CLOAKS,** selected particularly for the Country Trade.

—ALSO—
15 tons Swedes, English and American, Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron,
2 do. German, English and American Blister Steel,
500 pieces Castings, assorted,
30 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
30 bags first rate green Coffee,
6 hhds good Sugar,
4 bbls and boxes Loaf and Lump do.
75 bags Shot, all sizes,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
Dupont's FF and FFF Rifle and Gun Powder, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Smith's Hammers and Vices, Frying Pans and Weeding Hoes, Cutting Knives and Scythe Blades, Curry Combs and Socket Shovels, Gilbert's Poland Starch, Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Teas, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Indigo and Madder, Sulphur, Camphor, Alum and Nutmegs, Pepper and Spice, Sole and Upper Leather, Cotton Bagging, Plough Lines and Bed Cords, Spanish Brown and Copperas, together with a variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, and of all which a regular supply will be constantly kept on hand.
ALSO, Fine and Cross Flour, (Superfine being scarce and far between,) Corn, Peas, Beans, Oats, Lard and Dry Apples, together with such other articles of produce occasionally, as the country affords, for all which the full market price will be given, by E. B. DRAKE.
Fayetteville, Dec. 24, 1833. §65 2m §

Molasses, Bagging, &c.

20 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES,
50 pieces Bagging,
20 casks Cheese,
30 boxes ditto,
15 jars Tamarinds,
Just received and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
December 31. 65-tf.

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,
Received this day, and for sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.
December 31. 65-tf.
☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c
AMOS KIMBALL.
October 1. 52tf

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale, on reasonable terms, or for rent, the lots at the foot of Hay mount, known as the Robeson lots, with all the improvements thereon, including the White Store House, formerly occupied by Thos. J. Robeson, deceased, and recently by George McNeill, Esq.
WILLIAM L. MILLER.
January 20, 1834. 68tf.

20 Casks Lime,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels; giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.
For sale by
E. J. HALE.

The Washington Globe treats all the members of Congress who favor the Bank, as "representatives" of that institution. In the biography of *Danton*, a conversation on the "policy of empire" is recorded between that ferocious anarchist and *Legendre*, the butcher, a suitable coadjutor in the work of proscription and death. They agreed that the way to govern France was to strike universal terror by constant denunciation and the play of the guillotine. Our present rulers at Washington—the Globe & Co.—have adopted a similar scheme to maintain their sway. "Let every one who is not entirely ours be reviled without delay or stint, and put under the ban of 'the party'—let it be seen that whoever wavers or shrinks is *lost*; a blast of ribaldry is his doom—our echoes shall repeat our revilings and excommunication—he is no longer of the elect.
The Globe is the guillotine of the Kitchen Cabinet—the engine of their *terrorism*. The Jacobin Club, of Paris, ruled by affiliated juntos and ambulatory guillotines. They thus made their system operative every where. Our Washington Regency have so arranged their correspondence and disciplined their

agents, that they equally accomplish their purposes in the distant divisions of the Union. We see the successful working of their machinery in Maine, Ohio, Georgia, and Illinois. It is wonderful that a mushroom power of so gross and odious a composition should have been able to extend its influences so widely, over a vast Republic of so many state sovereignties, with a population of so many millions, the great majority of whom are truly republican. Congress can break down this enormous usurpation, by defying its obloquy and proscription. To brave it is to render its speedy downfal certain. The face of the whole Union will smile again, when this blight shall be dissipated.—*Nat. Gaz.*

We offer the following editorial paragraph of Thursday's Globe, as an example of that ferocious spirit and plan which we ascribed to the official paper in our last number. It should be recollected that Mr. Archer was long a most zealous friend of President Jackson and his administration.

"Mr. Archer, who commenced his speech yesterday against the administration, began on so high a key that he lost his voice. Some say that his heat was so *intense that he burst his boiler.* Be that as it may, the gentleman failed. He could not hold out to the adjourning hour. He sat down to take breath, or to get time to recruit his exhausted ideas."

From the National Intelligencer.

It is denied by the General Post Office, through the official paper, that the derangement of the Mails between New York and Boston, is, as stated by the Boston Courier, (in a paragraph copied into this paper,) "owing to the circumstance of the Department being in arrears to the contractors on that line for the last three quarters of their pay;" and it is added, "these contractors have duly received their pay." We give the General Post Office, in thus stating the case, the full benefit of its denial. On *that* line, it must be admitted, (unless it be another *mistake*, to be added to those which have been discovered in the accounts of that department,) the contractors have no cause of complaint on the subject of their pay. It is nevertheless notorious, that there *are* contractors, and many of them, to whom the Department is in default, (notwithstanding its loans of money,) almost to their ruin.—We can name a single one, to whom it owes more than twenty thousand dollars. The subjoined paragraphs show that the failure of the Post Office to pay the contractors, in other parts of New England, if not on the Boston route, is notorious. But, notorious as the fact is, we should not have again referred to it, perhaps, but for the manner in which those concerned have undertaken to correct the error aforesaid (if it be one) of the Boston Courier, as if to throw discredit on a statement of ours, a few days ago, that the Department is largely indebted to the contractors for carrying the Mail:

From the Norwich Courier.

As long as Mr. McLean superintended the Post Office Department, it was in a flourishing condition; but, ever since his removal from the Department, things have borne a very different aspect, which is matter of regret to all, but more especially to Contractors and Carriers, of the Mails, who more sensibly feel the injury. *Three quarters* of a year has elapsed, and but *very few have yet received any compensation for transporting the mails*, when they are entitled to payment every three months. And, notwithstanding this neglect, no apology has been made to Contractors, as I can learn!

How long can those who transport the mails continue so to do without pay, (who are generally poor people,) who are continually on expenses? Not long, to be sure, and the sooner they quit—which they have a right to do—the better for them.

From the New Hampshire Statesman, Jan 25.

Enough has already come to light to prove the General Post Office to be all that the opponents of the Administration have for some time asserted it to be—completely bankrupt. * * *

It is also well ascertained that Northern Contractors are yet without their pay not only not receiving their money quarterly, but *most of them having had nothing;* and it may then very safely be declared that the Department has expended above its receipts, &c. &c.

In the 15th Ward last evening, the Jackson meeting resolved *in favor* of a Bank of the United States.—*N. Y. American.*

We learn by a gentleman from Marion Court House, who has seen all the returns of the various parishes and districts of the Congressional district of Georgetown, lately represented by Dr. Singleton, who died on his way to Washington, that Robert B. Campbell, the State Rights candidate, has beaten the Rev. Mr. Postell, the Union candidate, 300 votes.—*Charleston Even. Post.*

DIED.—In Georgetown, D. C. on the 2d inst. LORENZO DOW, a well known Itinerant Preacher. He was one of the most remarkable men of this age for his zeal and labors in the cause of religion. He was a native of Coventry, Connecticut; and in early life became deeply impressed by the truths of religion, and felt urged, by motives irresistible, to devote his life to the preaching of the Gospel in various parts of the world. His eccentric dress, and style of preaching, attracted great attention; while his shrewdness, and quick discernment of character, gave him no inconsiderable influence over the multiudes that attended on his ministry. He travelled extensively in England and Ireland, and repeatedly visited almost every portion of the U. States. He had been a public preacher for more than thirty years, and it is probable that more persons have heard the Gospel from his lips, than from those of any other individual since the days of Whitfield. He wrote several Books, particularly a history of his own life, so singularly eventful, and full of vicissitude. His purity of purpose, and integrity and benevolence of character, can hardly be questioned. He was a Methodist in principle, and though not in connexion with that society, was held in esteem by many of that body. A wanderer through life, it is believed he was a sincere Christian Pilgrim, seeking a heavenly country, and that he now rests in the City of God.

LAW OF NORTH CAROLINA.

An Act to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear.

Whereas, by the provisions of an act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "an act for establishing a Bank in the town of Wilmington," the subscribers to the stock of said Bank were incorporated under the name and style of the "President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear;" and whereas, by a subsequent act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act concerning the Banks of Cape Fear and Newbern," the capital of said Bank was increased, and its existence as a corporation extended to the first of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five; and whereas it is expedient now to continue the corporate privileges of the said Bank for a further term:

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same; That the stockholders in the said Bank, their successors and assigns, shall be, and continue a body corporate, in law and in fact, under the name and style of the "President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear;" with a capital stock of eight thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five; and by the name and style afor said shall be, and are hereby made able and capable in law to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain, to themselves, their successors and assigns, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, to an amount not exceeding in the whole, including the amount of capital stock aforesaid, two millions four hundred thousand dollars, and the same to sell, grant, demise, alien or dispose of, to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in courts of record, or any other place whatsoever; and also to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at their pleasure; and also to ordain, establish and put in execution such bye laws, ordinances and regulations, as shall seem necessary for the government of the said corporation; not being contrary to the constitution of this State or of the U. States, or of the said corporation; for the making whereof general meetings of the stockholders may be called by the directors, as hereinafter specified; and generally to do and execute all such acts, matters and things, as to them shall and may appear necessary, subject, nevertheless, to the rules, regulations and restrictions hereinafter declared and prescribed.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That at all meetings of the stockholders of the said Bank, and at all elections for directors, the Governor for the time being, or such other person or persons as he or the Legislature may from time to time appoint, shall act on behalf of the State, and shall have the same number of votes to which the greatest number of stockholders may be entitled, possessing an equal number of shares with those owned by the State at the time of such election; and the number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled, except the State, shall be according to the number of shares he shall hold, in the proportions following: that is to say, for one share, and not more than two shares, one vote; for every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote, for every four shares above ten, and not above thirty, one vote; for every six shares above thirty, and not exceeding sixty, one vote; for every eight shares above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; and for every ten shares above one hundred, one vote; but no person, copartnership, or body politic, shall be entitled to a greater number than sixty votes, nor shall any share or shares confer a right of suffrage, which shall not have been holden three calendar months previous to such meeting; nor shall any stockholder be entitled to vote in elections, or any general meeting, by proxy, unless he be actually a resident within the State.

III. *Be it further enacted*, That any number of stockholders not less than thirty, who together shall be proprietors of one hundred shares or upwards, shall have power, at any time, to demand a general meeting of the stockholders, for purposes relating to the said corporation; and upon such demand, the president of the Bank shall call such meeting, giving at least four weeks notice in a public gazette published in the city of Raleigh, and specifying in such notice the object or objects of such meeting.

IV. *Be it further enacted*, That for the well ordering the affairs of the said corporation, there shall be eleven directors, being citizens of this State, of whom at least seven shall be residents of Wilmington, or within fifteen miles thereof, elected yearly by the stockholders, at a general meeting to be held annually at Wilmington, on the first Monday in January: *Provided*, that in case it should at any time happen that an election of directors should not be made upon the day when, pursuant to this act, it ought to have been made, the said corporation shall not for that cause be dissolved, but it shall be lawful, on any other day, within ten days thereafter, to make an election for directors, in such manner as shall be regulated by the law and ordinances of the said corporation; and that in case of the death, resignation or absence from the State of any director, his place shall be filled by a new appointment, for the remainder of the year, by a majority of the directors.

V. *Be it further enacted*, That the president of the Bank, being a director, shall be chosen by a majority of the directors, with a salary to be fixed by the stockholders in general meeting; and the president and directors of the principal Bank for the time being shall have power to establish branches or agencies of the said Bank at such place or places, within this State, as they may think proper, and commit the management of such branches or agencies, and the making discounts thereat, to such persons as they may select: *Provided*, that at each branch or agency so established there shall be appointed not less than three directors, and that no branch or agency now existing, or which may hereafter be established, shall be removed, unless directed by the stockholders in general meeting: *And provided also*, that the president and directors shall establish a branch or agency of said Bank in the city of Raleigh when thereto required by the General Assembly.

VI. *Be it further enacted*, That the president and directors for the time being shall have power to appoint such officers, clerks and servants at the principal Bank and at their several branches and agencies, as they shall deem proper, and shall regulate their respective duties and compensation, and shall exercise such other powers and authorities as shall be prescribed, fixed and determined by the bye laws, regulations and ordinances of the corporation.

VII. *Be it further enacted*, That every cashier of the said Bank, branch or agency, before entering on the duties of his office, shall give bond and security in a sum not less than twenty five thousand dollars; and every clerk and other officer shall give bond and security for such sum as the directors may require.

VIII. *Be it further enacted*, That the total amount of debts which the said corporation shall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill, note or other contract, shall not exceed the sum of one million six hundred thousand dollars over and above the sum then actually deposited in the said Bank for safe keeping, unless the contracting of any greater debt shall have been previously authorised by a law of this State; and in case of excess, the directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their natural and private capacities, and an action of debt may in such case be brought against them, or any of them, their or any of their heirs, executors or administrators, in any court of record in this State, by any creditor or creditors of said corporation, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any condition covenant or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding; nor shall this be construed to exempt the said corporations, or the lands, tenements, goods or chattels of the same from being also liable and chargeable with the said excess; but such of the said directors as may have been absent when the said excess was contracted, or may have dissented from the resolution or act whereby the same was so contracted or created, may respectively exonerate themselves from being so liable by forthwith giving notice of the fact, and of their absence or dissent, before or with some notary public, and to the stockholders at a general meeting which they shall have power to call for that purpose.

IX *Be it further enacted*, That the president and directors of the said Bank shall at all times, from and after the passing of this act, and during the continuance of the same, be bound and obliged to make a loan or loans to the State of North Carolina, if required and authorised by law, of any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole, at any one time, one-tenth part of the actual capital stock of said Bank, and at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per year, to be paid half yearly: *Provided*, that it shall be the duty of the Public Treasurer to make application in writing for such loan or loans at least three months previous to the time when they may be required.

X. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to require from time to time, not exceeding once in six months, which shall be furnished by the president of the said corporation, a statement of the amount of the capital stock of the said corporation, the debts due to the same, the moneys deposited, the notes in circulation, and the cash on hand; and shall have a right to inspect such general accounts on the books of the said corporation as shall relate to the said statements: *Provided*, that this shall not be construed to be a right to inspect the accounts of private individuals, except the directors, with the said Bank

XI. *Be it further enacted*, That a tax of twenty-five cents on each share of stock owned by individuals in the said Bank shall be annually paid into the Treasury of the State, by the President or cashier of said Bank, on or before the first day of October in each year; and the said Bank shall not be liable to any further tax.

XII. *Be it further enacted*, That the following rules, restrictions, limitations and provisions shall form and be the fundamental articles of the Constitution of the said corporation: The stock of the said corporation shall be transferable and alienable as heretofore, or according to such rules and regulations as shall hereafter be established by the president and directors for that purpose. Bills, bonds and notes subscribed by the President and countersigned by the cashier, promising the payment of money to any person or persons, his, her or their order, or to beare, with or without the seal of the said corporation, shal be binding and obligatory upon the same; and if any person or persons holding any note or notes of the said Bank, shall present the same for payment at the principal Bank or either of its branches where such notes are payable, and the payment shall be refused, the said note or notes shall draw interest from the time of such demand, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and six per cent. per annum for damages, and the said Bank shall pay the same; any law to the contrary notwithstanding; but it shall not be lawful for the said Bank to issue any note for a smaller sum than three dollars. Half yearly dividends shall be made of such part of the profits of the Bank as shall appear advisable to the stockholders or to the president and directors for the time being. The lands, tenements and hereditaments which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as the corporation now holds, or such as shall be requisite for its accommodation in relation to the convenient transacting of its business, and such as are now or shall be bona fide mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales under judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts; nor shall this corporation directly or indirectly deal or trade in any thing except bills of exchange, bonds and notes, gold or silver bullion, mint certificates, public debt of the United States, stock of the Bank of the United States, or such other Bank as may be hereafter established by a law of the United States: *Provided*, that investments in such stock shall not at any one time exceed one-half of the capital stock of the Bank hereby created, or in the sale of goods really and truly pledged for money lent and not redeemed in due time, or in goods the produce of its lands; neither shall this corporation take more than at the rate of half per centum for thirty days, for or on account of its loans or discount. No less a number than five directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the principal Bank, of whom the president shall always be one, unless in case of sickness or necessary absence, when he shall appoint, by a written instrument, a director to fill his place; and no director shall receive any emolument.

XIII. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for the said president and directors to discount any bond or promissory note, unless the same be made payable and negotiable at the said Bank, or some of its branches or agencies.

XIV. *Be it further enacted*, That if any director or officer of said Bank shall steal, purloin, embezzle, or in any way act fraudulently with the funds of the said Bank, it shall be deemed felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, putting in the pillory, and whipping on the bare back not exceeding thirty lashes; all or either of them at the discretion of the Court.

XV. *Be it further enacted* That the cashier shall keep a book to contain the proceedings of the board of directors, the names of those pesent, the day and date of each meeting, and shall record the yeas and nays on any question, when asked for by any director. This book shall be evidence in courts of justice; and on entering on the discharge of his duties, the cashier shall take the following oath or affirmation before some justice of the peace, by whom it shall be returned to the office of the clerk of the County Court: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) to keep a just and true record, without alteration or erasures, of the transactions of the board of directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, in a book to be kept by me for that purpose."

And whereas a part of the capital stock hath heretofore been purchased in by the president and directors and company of the said Bank, and merged, pursuant to an act, passed in the year 1829, entitled "an act to enable the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear to wind up gradually, and to fix a uniform rate of collection," so that the amount of the active capital stock of the said Bank is at this time only 4973 shares, of $100 each; and whereas commercial necessity renders it desirable that the capital stock of the said Bank of Cape Fear should consist of eight thousand shares, of $100 each, the same being its former capital:

XVI. *Be it further enacted*, That the president and directors shall convene, by public notice, the stockholders of the Bank, at some time between the passage of this act and the first day of July next, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they wish to renew the shares of stock heretofore merged or purchased up by the Bank, or whether they prefer the capital to remain at what it now is; and in case the stockholders determine to renew the shares heretofore merged, that is, to increase their capital to its original amount of eight thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, then it shall be the duty of the president and directors forthwith to appoint a day or days, within four months thereafter, for opening of books to receive subscriptions for the shares heretofore merged; and they shall open books for that purpose at the city of Raleigh and in the towns of Wilmington, Fayetteville, Newbern, Edenton, Hillsborough, Salem, Salisbury, Charlotte, Elizabeth City, Halifax, Tarborough, Warrenton, Milton, Lincolnton, Morganton, Washington, Wadesborough, Murfreesboro' and Windsor, under the direction of two or more commissioners appointed for that purpose, and the same keep open for subscriptions for thirty days; and if a greater number of shares shall be subscribed for than is provided to be sold by this act, the president and directors of the principal Bank shall reduce the subscription to the proper number of shares, by striking off the requisite number from the largest subscriptions; but if the whole number of shares provided by this act be not subscribed within the said thirty days, then it shall be lawful for the said president and directors, by and with the consent of the stockholders, at any subsequent time, to re-open books of subscription, at the same places for the residue.

XVII. *Be it further enacted*, That the fourth section of the act of 1814 be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that the shares subscribed as aforesaid shall be paid in as follows, that is: One-fifth at the time of subscribing; one-fifth at the end of three months thereafter; another fifth at the end of six months after the first payment; one-fifth at the end of nine months after the first payment; and the remaining fifth at the end of twelve months after the first payment: *Provided*, that no part of the subscription shall be paid in the notes of the aforesaid Bank, but shall be paid in specie or in funds equivalent to specie: *Provided*, that no dividend on the profits shall be declared on the additional stock hereby authorised to be taken until the whole amount of said stock shall be realised to the Bank in gold or silver or its equivalent.

XVIII. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Bank shall not issue more than twice the amount of the capital stock at the time actually paid in specie or its equivalent.

XIX. *Be it further enacted*, That the seventh section of the before mentioned act of 1814, imposing a tax of one per cent. upon all the stockholders in said Bank, and every section of the act, passed in the year of our Lord 1829, entitled "an act to enable the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear to wind up gradually, and fix a uniform rate of collection," and every other act or part of acts coming within the meaning and purview of this act, or the before recited acts of 1814 and 1804, so far as regards the Bank of Cape Fear, be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect in any manner the right of the State in regard to the tax heretofore due.

XX. *Be it further enacted*, That the president of said Bank shall give notice to the Governor of this State of the acceptance of this extension of charter by the stockholders thereof, within six months after the passage of this act; otherwise this act shall be null and void.

XXI. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the president of the Bank, in the first week in December of each and every year, to transmit to the Legislature a full and correct statement of the condition of the Bank, shewing the amount of capital; notes in circulation, and from what places issued; debts due to other Banks, and to what Banks; and all other particulars necessary to shew the true condition of the debit side of the account; also specie on hand; debts due from other Banks, and what Banks; the amount of notes or bonds discounted, and of bills of exchange, shewing in one item the amount due from directors, and in another the amount due from stockholders, but in no case using names of persons; real estate; and all other particulars necessary to shew the true condition of the credit side of the said account.

XXII. *Be it further enacted*, That if any president, cashier, clerk or other officer of the Bank, or any of its branches or agencies, shall knowingly and willingly make, cause to be made, or connive at making any false return, statement or exhibit of the condition of the Bank, its branches or agencies, either to the Public Treasurer, to the General Assembly, to the board of directors of the principal Bank, or any of its branches or agencies, or to the stockholders, or to any person or persons authorised by the Legislature, or by the stockholders, to receive the same, such person or persons so offending, their aiders and abettors in such false return or deception, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in any of the Superior Courts of law in this State, shall be punished by a fine at the discretion of the court, and by imprisonment not longer than one year.

XXIII. *Be it further enacted*, That all loans or discounts which shall hereafter be made upon the pledge of the scrip of the stock of any stockholder in said Bank, the renewal payments upon such loan or loans shall be the same as shall be required by the rules of the Bank upon discounts or loans upon personal security.

From the Raleigh Register.

Supreme Court.—Since our last, Warrenne G. Huie, of Salisbury, Thomas F. Jones, of Perquimons, and John M. Cloud, of Stokes, have been admitted to County Court practice; and Opinions have been delivered by the Court, in the following cases:—

January 28.—GASTON, Judge, and RUFFIN, Chief-Justice, delivered their Opinions in the case of Den ex Dem. O'Daniel v. Crawford, from Orange; affirming the Judgment below: and DANIEL, Judge, delivered his Opinion, *dissenting* from the judgment of the Court.

GASTON, judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Arnold v Sheperd, from Moore; reversing the judgment below.

RUFFIN, Chief-Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Alexander v. Kemble (Smith, Garnishee,) from Mecklenburg; reversing the judgment below.

DANIEL, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Hicks v. Gilliam, from Granville, declaring that the cause was improperly in the Superior Court, and directing a *procedendo* to the County Court.

January 29.—GASTON, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Drake v. Blount, in Equity, from Nash; declaring the judgment below to be correct, and directing a certificate to that effect to issue to the Court below.

GASTON, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Harris v. Yarbrough, from Granville; affirming the judgment below.

January 30.—DANIEL, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Laverty and Gantly v. Turner & Philips, from Orange; affirming the judgment below.

RUFFIN, Chief-Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Graham v. Houston, from Duplin; affirming the Judgment below.

February 1.—GASTON, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of McFarland v. Taylor, from Gates; affirming the judgment below.

RUFFIN, Chief-Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Dowd v. Fawcett, from Moore; affirming the judgment below.

RUFFIN, Chief-Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Cowan v. Silliman, from Rowan; reversing the judgment below.

The man who committed a fraud on the Bank of Virginia, by altering a check for $90 to $9000, has been arrested at Easton, Pa. He had 3 or $4000 in cash when taken.

From the Raleigh Register.

At the request of several of our cotemporaries we publish the YEAS and NAYS in the House of Commons, on the passage of the bill reported from the Committee on Internal Improvement, which had for its object an enlargement of the Board of Public Works, and an appropriation of $1,500 to defray the expenses of surveys to be made by an United States Engineer, whose services it was believed, could readily be obtained on application.—How extensively such a reason operated, we are not prepared to say, but it is due to one or two members who voted against the bill, to state, that they professed to be friendly to its objects, but considered the sum specified, as inadequate for their accomplishment. A few were also influenced in their opposition by scruples, as to the propriety of applying to the General Government for an Engineer!

The bill having been read the second time, and the question being put,—"Shall this bill pass its second reading?"—it was decided as follows, in the negative—Yeas 57, Nays 60—eighteen members being absent:—

For the passage—Messrs. R H. Alexander, Barringer, Battle, Boddie, Brandon, Burgin, Cansler, Clement, Coleman, Corpening, Courts, Edmonston, Ennett, Fisher, Foscue, Grady, Graham, Grier, Gwinn, Hardee, Hardison, Henry, William Horton, Irvine, Wesley Jones, Jordan, King, Kittrell, Latham, Ledford, Lilly, Locke, Malloy, Marsteller, Martin, Monk, Moore, Murray, McGehee, W. McLean, McLeod, Outlaw, Poindexter, W. Potts, Rand, Register, Roberts, Seawell, Shepard, Sloan, J. L. Smith, Tatham, Thompson, Wadsworth, Watson, Weaver, Whitehurst.

Against the bill—Messrs. G. H. Alexander, Allen, Allison, Barco, Bragg, Brower, Brown, Bynum, Calvert, Carter, Cherry, Cloman, Cotton, Cromwell, Daniel, Dodson, Hammond, Hargrove, Harper, Haughton, Hawkins, J. Horton, Houlder, J. B. Jones, Wm. Jones, R Jones, Judkins, Kennedy, Lyon, Macklin, Mixon, Mullen, McCleese, G S McLean, Peoples, Pierse, J. W. Potts, Powell, Pugh, Raper, Relf, Riddick, Saunderson, Settle, Smallwood, S. Smith, Smithwick, Stephens, Stockard, Taylor, Thomas, Tillet, Waugh, West, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Wiseman, Witcher, Ziglar.

State Legislature.—The following dialogue is said to have taken place between a Member of our last Legislature, and one of his constituents, the day before its adjournment:

Question.—What are you about in the Legislature?

Answer.—Nothing of any importance.

Q.—What have you been doing?

A.—Nothing.

Q.—What are you going to do?

A.—Nothing.

Q.—Why don't you do something?

A.—We think the less there is done, the better for the people, and that doing nothing is doing well.

Q.—Well! but why are you so long in doing nothing?

Answer not reported.

New Bank.—Books of Subscription for the New Bank of the State, authorized by the last Legislature, were opened in this city, on Saturday last, and we are gratified to announce that a very handsome amount of Stock was taken; affording a substantial guarantee that the Bank will go into operation, if the same interest is felt in it elsewhere, as here.

The following Resolution was adopted by the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions in this City:

Resolved, That the Commissioners will receive in payment for Stock subscribed, as an equivalent for Specie, the Notes of the following Banks, viz: State Bank of North Carolina and its Branches; Bank of Cape Fear and its Branches; Bank of Newbern and its Branches; Bank of the U. States and all its Branches in the Atlantic States, and the checks of the Offices of the Bank of the United States on the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia; Bank of Virginia and its Branches, with the exception of the Branch at Winchester and Fredericksburg; Farmer's Bank of Virginia and its Branches with the like exceptions; Banks of South Carolina, whose notes are payable in Charleston with the exception of the notes of the Bank of the State of South Carolina.

Bal. Reg.

The Voice of Experience.—During the debate in the Virginia Legislature upon the Bank question, Mr. Garland, the member from Amherst, made these remarks:

"Twenty-four years ago, in 1811, he was in a minority in this Assembly, when resolutions were passed against the recharter of the Bank of the United States. He had then a seat in another branch of the Legislature, and he had the firmness—although he did not arrogate to himself an uncommon portion of that commodity—to vote against those resolutions. Not more than three years after that period, there was not a more popular subject in this State than the rechartering of the Bank of the United States. And this sentiment was produced by the general experience of the necessity of such an institution. So it would be at the present period. The Bank might go down under the clamor now raised against it; but three years would not roll round, before the United States of America would call for the establishment of a Bank."

One of the letters received yesterday, states that, even at the Tammany Hall Meeting, Resolutions in favor of *a* Bank of the U. States would have been passed, but for very intelligible intimations received from Washington on the day of the meeting, that nothing must be said about a Bank until *the vote in Congress on the Deposite question* should be taken, because the Pennsylvania Delegation in Congress would go against the Executive on that question, if any thing was said about a new Bank to be located in New York.

Nat. Int.

THE RIOTS UPON THE CANAL.

We are glad to learn, from the Hagerstown Torchlight, that, a *Treaty of Peace* has been concluded between Deputies from the hostile parties among the Canallers; which was brought about by the active intervention of the leading gentlemen of the neighborhood. This Treaty was concluded at Williamsport on the 27th January, and duly signed by the respective Ambassadors.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Philadelphia Intelligencer.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The people are fully aroused to the importance of this subject. They are determined not to stand by and see the dearest rights wrested from them by ambitious servants. They will nominate and elect their own President. Popular meetings have been held in various sections of the country, nominating Judge McLean, the Press, in all quarters, speaks with a voice not to be misunderstood.

The Columbus Sentinel says, "Every individual who is acquainted with the sentiment of the State, (Ohio) can *doubt* that a majority of our citizens prefer Mr. McLean. In fact Van Buren was never thought of for the Presidency, until he was brought forward by the office holders."

The Northern Banner says: "The friends of John McLean are moving powerfully and rapidly in his favour for the next Presidency in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. It is to be conceded by all parties, that the Western states, (except Tennessee, which is contested) will give their vote to McLean or Clay. We are content with McLean or Clay."

The Beaver Argus, containing the following paragraph: *John McLean.*—"This individual has recently been nominated for the Presidency, by a very large meeting of citizens of Cincinnati, principally young men. He has likewise been nominated in several other places. The signs of the times undoubtedly point to Mr. McLean as the prominent opponent of Van Buren for the Chief Magistracy. When Pennsylvania is called upon to decide between these two individuals, she will not long hesitate—for she has always been the advocate of Pennsylvania policy; while the latter, if he has any principles at all, is opposed to what is acknowledged to be our "vital interests."

The Newburyport Herald says: "The campaign for the next Presidency is now opening. In Ohio the friends of John McLean are rallying with much spirit, and unitedly for the purpose of not being overrulled by the corps of office-holders."

The Wilmington (Ohio) Democrat gives the following:—*John McLean.*—"The evidences of the popularity of this distinguished and favourite son of the west, is manifested in a manner that leaves but little room to doubt the result of the next Presidential election should he be a candidate."

"There is now ample reason to believe," says the Washington City Mordecai, "that this distinguished citizen, (John McLean) will soon be the avowed candidate for the next Presidency, of a majority of the republican party."

The effects of the destruction of credit are seen in the depression of stocks to-day last in New York.

Canal Stock Sold.—Delaware and Hudson at 67½, Mohawk *Rail Road* is down 82, Boston and *Providence* 83, and Canal 32! In this last instance making a loss of $68 on a share.—*Newark Dem. Advo.*

The New York Evening Star, of Saturday says:

"Another gloomy day, yesterday, another failure. Where will it end?"

More Failures.—Several very heavy failures took place in New York, on Wednesday, two of the houses owing, it is said, upwards of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

NEW HAVEN, CONN. January

The pressure is *coming home to the business and bosoms.*" *The sound* commercial *and manufacturing* capital seldom been impaired, and failures have been less frequent among us than in other places of equal business and credit. Within a few days, however, several important failures have taken place, among which, the firm of A. Harrison & Co., manufacturers, has occasioned severe distress to a large number of operatives, who are suddenly thrown out of employment at this inclement season, without resources for their own wants, or the subsistence of their families.

A prominent mercantile house was up this morning, owing, as we understand, to a return of protested paper from the Banks, either owing to a want of confidence, or the limited extension of their issues, discount with unusual caution, private capitalists, like the poor merchant who has pockets to let, are destitute of funds or rise in their demands according to pressure. Evil times have come upon us.

Extract of a letter to a Mercantile house in Philadelphia, dated Louisville, January 1834:

"The times in this, as in other places further West, are truly mournful. The withdrawal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, and the manner in which the opposition are persevering the institution, *will be the ruin of this place.* Money is worth, in real estate, 25 per cent."

NEW YORK

Wholesale Clothing Warehouse

No. 68, PEARL STREET.

THE Subscribers, wholesale dealers in Ready Made Clothing, have on hand a large and general assortment, manufactured for the Spring of materials suitable for the Southern and Western markets. Their assortment comprises every article usually required for those markets, and of description, size, &c to give satisfaction to purchasers. The articles are marked at regular prices, and in no case will there be the least deviation from those prices

A credit of six months will be given for notes payable at Banks in any part of the country, or all cases, when the time is extended, interest will be charged at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Two and a half per cent. will be allowed for cash acceptances, and a very liberal discount for approved

VAN EPS & OOTHOUT

New York, January 8, 1834.

Blanks for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1834.

ANOTHER DUN.

A few, comparatively, of those to whom timely forwarded accounts for subscription to the Observer, have yet responded to the earnest call. We are obliged, therefore, again to ask their attention to the subject, and hope that a sense of justice will prompt a speedy settlement.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Feb. 9, 1834.

DEAR SIR:—Raleigh has again been visited by Fire, and though I am most happy in stating that the destruction of property is inconsiderable, I feel much pain at the thought that some vile Incendiary has been again at work. The alarm was given early this morning last, about 2 o'clock, when the flames were discovered bursting from the left of Mr. Hardie's Stable, situated on that portion of the town, to destroy which attempts have so frequently been made. The fire soon communicated to an adjoining Stable of Mr. Lindeman, which was likewise consumed. Fortunately, not much breath of air was stirring, and the devouring element was subdued without further loss of property. The Stable, where the fire originated, was filled with straw, and might had been near the building for horses.

The subscription to the new Bank exceeds $200,000, including the stock taken by the Literary Fund. No doubt seems to be entertained that the Bank will go into operation. Several gentlemen from abroad, have subscribed liberally."

Washington, February 5, 1834.

DEAR SIR: You have no doubt seen through the papers some intimations of a compromise to be made of the Deposite Question, by the conflicting parties, to be based on the establishment of a National Bank, of some sort, with a view of providing or continuing a sound and uniform currency. This was all mere speculation, though many members of Congress believed, until recently, that the President was projecting a scheme of a Bank which he would submit to Congress, in such a shape as he would be willing to sanction. The occurrences of the last four or five days have entirely overthrown these expectations. The declarations of certain distinguished members of both Houses in debate, who are known to be in the confidence of the President, as well as the freedom which the President uses in conversation to those who visit him, in speaking of the subject, leave no room to hope for a change of the present state of things, by the consent of the Executive. A highly respectable delegation from the merchants and Traders of the city of New York, who brought on a few days ago, a petition drawn up in the most courteous and respectful form, and signed by at least three fourths of the merchants and traders of that city, who pay at least one half of the revenue of the United States, praying the interference of Congress for their relief, and to continue the Bank of the United States, &c., acted on the President on yesterday, (after having sent in the memorial to Congress) with the double purpose of paying their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the Union, and making a respectful remonstrance against the unhappy state of things which now exists in the pecuniary and commercial transactions of the country. It is said that the President received them courteously, but as soon as the object of their visit was disclosed, all semblance of temper forsook him, and he indulged in the most violent vituperations against the U. States Bank, and declared to them, that if every one of his party forsook him, he never would relax his efforts until he had exterminated the monster. It is, therefore, the determined and settled purpose of the President to carry out his plan in the subject of the public deposites and the affairs of the United States, regardless of any measures which Congress may adopt to remedy the wide spread ruin and distress to the country which may follow. This distress, though it seems first and more immediately to affect the trading class of the community, is also producing heavy losses to the farmer. The great disparity which has for three or four months existed between the prices of Cotton and other agricultural products, in the markets of Europe and this country, incontestably proves, that the reduced prices at which they are now selling in our markets, are the effect of the derangement of the currency of the country, produced by the relentless war which the Executive of the U. States has waged against the Bank, in defiance of law and of its charter rights.

What may finally be done by Congress on the subject, cannot yet be decided; nor is it perhaps very material, inasmuch as the Executive veto will paralyze and controul the action of Congress, unless it be in accordance with his purposes. It would therefore appear that the present state of things is to be continued. The public funds of the nation are seized upon by the Secretary of the Treasury, an irresponsible officer, who gives no bond and security for their safe keeping. It is to be transferred from Bank to Bank at his caprice and pleasure, to substitute the agency of the local Banks for that of the U. States Bank, in the receipt and payment of the public dues, and finally, to visit upon the country the evils of a depreciated and worthless currency; which evil has already commenced, for payments have lately been made in non-compliance with the public engagements of the Bills of some of the Deposite Banks, which have been returned to this city to exchange for U. S. Bills, at a discount of five per cent., if required, at the discretion of the Agent, as the local bills would not pass when they were sent.

As a matter, however, of gratulation, should we are doomed to suffer and submit to these evils, the Representatives of the Southern people will not be chargeable in aiding in their consummation, as more than two thirds of the Southern Members will resist them, and I am happy to say, a majority of the delegation of N. C. are with them.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

Wrightsville, Duplin County, N. C. Feb. 3, 1834.

MR. HALE:—On Tuesday night last, a negro house belonging to the widow of the late Bryan Bowden, Esq. of this County, was burnt, and shocking to relate, a negro woman and five children perished in the flames, the oldest about 12 years, and the youngest 1 year. There was not a vestige of the youngest to be seen, it was all burnt to ashes.

Bishops Emery and Andrew, and the Rev. E. Drake, Editor of the Christian Sentinel, at Richmond, Va., will preach, by Divine permission, at the Methodist Meeting House, in this town, on Sunday next, the 16th inst.

Communicated.

We publish, to-day, the act to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear. It will be borne in mind, that Monday next is the day fixed for the meeting of Stockholders, to determine whether they will accept of the extension.—We presume there is no doubt of their acceptance.

As soon as possible, we intend also to publish the Act incorporating the State Bank.

We copy from the Raleigh Register, the Yeas and Nays on the Internal Improvement bill of the last session. Let them be read, and let those members be marked who refused to expend even the pitiful sum that was asked for the good of the State. It is high time that a more liberal set of Legislators were provided, a set who would not be content themselves to consume two-thirds of the resources of the State, without raising a voice for the welfare of those who sent them there.

As the period of the next August election approaches, we intend to give these Yeas and Nays one or two additional insertions.

CONGRESS.—The debate on the Depositesites is still continued in both Houses. The speakers have been, in the Senate, Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Sprague, in opposition to the removal, and Mr. Grundy and Mr. Wilkins, in favor. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Archer, Mr. Peyton, and Mr. Wise, have spoken on Mr. McDuffie's resolutions. But the subject has been brought forward in other shapes, and invariably gives rise to warm debates. Mr. Wright, of N. York, on presenting to the Senate the proceedings of the Legislature of his State, approving of the removal, delivered a speech, to which great importance has been attached, as, from his intimate personal and political relation towards the President and Vice President, there is no doubt that it speaks the sentiments of these officers. After attributing the public distress to the Bank itself, Mr. W. said,

"I will now consider the remedy for the evil which the Senator proposes. Leaving the discussion of every thing, constitutional, political, and expedient, the Senator, with his usual tact, goes directly to the matter in hand; and with the utmost confidence he tells us that the remedy is not to be found in the restoration of the deposites, but in the re-charter of the present bank. Whatever else may be said of this avowal, it must, at least, be admitted, that it does credit to the candor of the Senator. For myself I thank him, and the country will thank him also. It is time, Mr. President, high time, that things should be called by their right names in relation to the depending controversy; that the veil with which it has hitherto been attempted to disguise the subject, should be torn off, and that the people should know what is the question which is, in fact, occupying the attention of Congress.—This being done by the declaration of the Senate, there is reason to hope that we may hereafter be, if we have not heretofore been, aided by contributions of public sentiment, so far as the Senate may think proper to allow influences of that sort to enter into its deliberations. And, sir, I venture the prediction, that if the expressions now upon our files, or those which shall hereafter be placed there, as avidences of public sentiment, shall be examined, it will appear that the good sense and ingenuity of the Senator, in devising this remedy, has only placed him upon a level with the common opinion of the whole community, as to the real question in dispute: that every paper favoring the views of the opponents of the administration, has and will, expressly or impliedly, recognise the fact, that the question before the public is "Bank or no Bank," and that the real issue has that direction, not the disposition of the Government deposites. A petition for re-charter is mere matter of form, which can at any time be brought forward. A few days, or even a few hours, are sufficient for that object, and we ought not to permit ourselves to doubt that such a petition will be forthcoming, or not, according to the decision of this merely incidental question, now made to assume the place and importance of the real issue.

"But, Mr. President, while I highly approve of the open and manly ground taken by the Senator from Massachusetts, I differ with him *toto cælo* as to the remedy he proposes. There is no inducement which can prevail upon me to vote for the recharter of the Bank of the U. States. I would oppose this Bank upon the ground of its flagrant violations of the high trusts confided to it; but my objections are of a deeper and graver character. I go against this Bank, and against any and every bank to be incorporated by Congress, whether to be located at Philadelphia, or New York, or any where else within the twenty-four independent States which compose this Confederacy, upon the broad ground, which admits not of compromise, that Congress has not the power, by the Constitution to incorporate such a bank."

"I may be over-sanguine, Mr. President, but I do most firmly believe that, in addition to the invaluable services already rendered to his country by the President of the United States, he is, under Providence, destined still to render her a greater than all, by being mainly instrumental in restoring the constitution of the country to what it was intended to be by those who formed it, and to what it was understood to be by the people who adopted it. In relieving that sacred instrument from those constructive and implied additions under which Congress have claimed the right to place, beyond the reach of the people, and without responsibility, a moneyed power, not merely dangerous to public liberty, but of a character so formidable as to set itself in open array against, and to attempt to over rule, the government of the country, I believe the high destiny is yet in store for that venerable man, of disproving the exalted compliment long since paid him by the great Apostle of Republicanism, "that he had already filled the measure of his country's glory," and that he is yet to accomplish, what neither Thomas Jefferson nor his illustrious successor could accomplish, by adding to the proof which he has so largely contributed to afford, that his country is invincible by arms, the consolatory fact that there is, at least, one spot upon earth where written constitutions are rigidly regarded. I know, sir, that this work which the President has undertaken, and upon the success of which he has, with his usual moral courage, staked the hard earned fruits of a glorious life, is full of difficulty. I know well that it will put the fortitude and patriotism of his countrymen to the severest test; but I am happy also to know that he has, in this instance, as heretofore, put himself upon the fortitude and patriotism of a people who have never yet failed him, or any man who was himself faithful to his country in the hour of peril.

"I have thus responded, and I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will allow fully, to so much of his appeal. I will go on, sir, and cover the whole ground. He has asked, if you will neither re-charter the present Bank, nor establish a new one, what will you do? As an individual, sir, and speaking for myself only, I say I will sustain the Executive branch of the Government, by all the legal means in my power, in the effort now making to substitute the State Banks instead of the Bank of the United States, as the fiscal agent of the Government. I believe they are fully competent to the object. I am wholly unmoved by the alarms which have been sounded, either as to their insecurity, or influence, or any other danger to be apprehended from their employment. I hold the steps so far taken in furtherance of this object, well warranted by the constitution and laws of the land, and I believe that the honor and best interests of the country imperiously require that they should be fully sustained by the people, and by their Representatives here."

Mr. Webster replied to Mr. Wright, but of his remarks we have only room for a brief extract. He said,

The observations of the gentleman from New York he considered as full of the most portentous import. He considered the declarations which had been made this morning, as conveying the settled purpose of the Administration, on the great questions which now agitated the public mind.

Mr. WRIGHT rose to explain that he had given his opinions, as an individual, and that he had no authority to express the views of the Administration.

Mr. WEBSTER said he perfectly well understood all the gentleman's disclaimers and demurrers. But it was from the station of the gentleman, and from his relations, that he had adopted the conclusion, that every word spoken by the gentleman, had been well considered, and the subject of deliberation with himself and with others.

Here then was an annunciation to the whole country, in which two things were plainly set forth. 1st, that the present system—if system it was to be called—or state of things, was to remain unaltered; that is, that the public money was to remain under the present disposition of the Treasury, and the whole of the public revenue to be hereafter collected by the fiscal agency of the Banks selected by the Secretary. That was the first point. The gentleman had submitted it to the Senate as his explication, and had declared his determination to support the Administration in carrying it through; and the gentleman would not have adopted the explication without knowing the sentiments of the Administration concerning it. There was no plan for the reference of the whole matter to Congress. There seemed to be no intention to adopt any system under the prescription of law. The effect of a legal provision would be to place the public deposites beyond the power of daily change, according to the caprice of an Executive officer, by directing and fixing the place where they should remain. But it was now announced that an experiment was to be tried, and nothing further was to be done until the failure of that experiment.

"But the gentleman had ascribed motives. A political crime, it seems, had been committed! The gentleman was mistaken! It was to bring the Administration into disfavor, that the removal of the deposites was thus strongly censured! The gentleman must have been aware that, notwithstanding the great vote by which the New York resolutions were carried, there were many and as ardent friends of the President, as were to be found any where, who exceedingly regretted the measure. On this floor there had been, for many weeks, as interesting a debate on this subject as had been heard for these twenty years, and he had not heard, among all who had supported the Administration, a single Senator say that he approved the removal of the deposites. He had only heard the gentleman from Georgia approach that point, and he did not contend that it was a wise act. The gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Rives,) not now in his seat, had not advocated the wisdom of the measure. He had not met with twenty individuals, out of Congress, who expressed an approval of it—not among the many thousands whose opinions he had heard, twenty who would say that it was a wise course; but he had heard individuals of ample means declare, that they would rather have made great sacrifices themselves, than that the deposites should have been removed.

Mr. Chambers of Md. also replied to Mr. Wright, and, in answer to his declaration "that the selected Banks have discounted with liberality," Mr. C. showed that it was not true, in regard to the Union Bank of Maryland, the only one of the *pets* whose reports he had had time to examine. From the 14th Oct. to 2d Dec., whilst the public deposites had increased $297,000, the discounts had increased only $64,000. He closed his remarks as follows:

"Mr. President, there is one class of idolatry, in the creed of which it is taught, that honor, and glory, and fame, are secured by self-immolation; and the misguided victim voluntarily prostrates himself before the desolating car of Juggernaut, to satiate the imputed appetite of his wooden god.—We have heard it said, in our day, that it was "honor enough" for one man to have served in a distinguished office under the great Chief, who is now the Lord of the ascendant. Whether his devoted worshippers are willing to obey this new behest, and present their fortunes and their hopes, a voluntary sacrifice, to be ruined and crushed by this intended movement of their political Juggernaut, time alone will disclose. The humble individual who addresses you, worships at no such shrine, and certainly will not be numbered amongst the deluded victims of such a heresy: he is ambitious of no such martyrdom, and means to die no such death.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Webster, from the Committee of Finance, made a report, on the subject of the Deposites, being an answer to Secretary Taney's Report. It occupied an hour and a quarter in the reading, and was spoken of by both parties, in the debate which followed, as a very able document. It has not yet come to hand, but we expect to publish it in the next Observer.

A motion to print 6000 extra copies of the report, produced much debate, it being opposed by Messrs. Forsyth and Brown, but passed, 27 votes in the affirmative.

A new object of contention has been presented in the following message from the President of the United States, which was received on the 4th:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I deem it my duty to communicate to Congress the recent conduct of the Bank of the United States, in refusing to deliver the books, papers, and funds, in its possession, relating to the execution of the act of Congress of June 7th, 1832, entitled an act supplementary to the "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution." The correspondence reported by the Secretary of War, and herewith transmitted, will shew the grounds assumed by the Bank to justify its refusal to make the transfer directed by the War Department. It does not profess to claim the privilege of this agency as a right secured to it by contract, nor as a benefit conferred by the Government, but as a burthen from which it is willing to be relieved. It places its refusal upon the extraordinary ground that the corporation has a right to sit in judgment upon the legality of the acts of the constituted authorities, in a matter in which the stockholders are admitted to have no interest, and it impedes and defeats, as far as its power will permit, the execution of a measure of the Administration, because the opinion of the corporation, upon the construction of an act of Congress, differs from that of the proper officers of the United States.

The claim of this corporation, thus to usurp the functions of the judicial power, and to prescribe to the Executive Department the manner in which it shall execute the trust confided to it by law, is without example in the history of our country. If the acts of the public servants, who are responsible to the people for the manner in which they execute their duty, may thus be checked and controlled by an irresponsible money corporation, then indeed, the whole frame of our Government is changed, and we have established a power, in the Bank of the U States, above what we derive from the people.

It will be seen, from the accompanying statement, marked A, that, according to the latest accounts received at the War Department, the Bank of the United States and its Branches have in their possession near half a million of the public money, received by them under the law of 1832, which they have not yet accounted for, and which they refuse to pay over to the proper agents, for the use of those persons for whose benefit it was withdrawn from the Treasury. It is to be regretted that this attempt on the part of the Bank to guide and direct the Executive upon the construction and execution of an act of Congress should have been put forward and insisted on in a case where the immediate sufferers from their conduct will be the surviving veterans of the Revolutionary war; for this evil falls exclusively upon the gallant defenders of their country, and delays and embarrasses the payment of the debt which the gratitude of the nation has awarded to them, and which, in many instances, is necessary for their subsistence and comfort in their declining years.

The character of the claims set up by the Bank, and the interest of the parties to be immediately affected by it, make it my duty to submit the whole subject to the consideration of Congress: and I leave it to their wisdom to adopt such measures as the honor of the Government and the just claims of the individuals injured by the proceedings, may be deemed to require.

Having called for the opinion of the Attorney General upon this occasion, with a view to a thorough investigation of the question which has thus been presented for my consideration, I enclose a copy of the report of that officer, and add my entire concurrence in the views he has taken.

ANDREW JACKSON.

February 4, 1834.

Mr. CLAY rose and said, that we had heard, early in the last month, that whilst the conduct of the Executive, in relation to the seizure of the public money, was under discussion, and before any decision of Congress on the subject, the Executive not choosing to wait for any expression of the legislative will, was proceeding in the execution of his design of September last; and that an attempt had been, or would be, made, to take away from the United States Bank the agency which had been confided by law to that institution, in relation to the payment of the Revolutionary pensions. He would not say that he was surprized at this. He was surprized at nothing which had been, or might be, attempted, by those who had obtained the practical possession of the Executive power of the Government. He had, he said, looked into the question concerning the payment of the pensions, and it was his opinion that this agency had been confided to the Bank of the United States by law; that the Executive had no right to take away this agency from the institution, and that the doing so could only be regarded as a continuance of that career of assumption and usurpation which had been commenced during the last year against the Bank.

He was glad that the Bank had now resisted. We had heard nothing of this subject until yesterday, when my friend from Mississippi (Mr. Poindexter) made a motion to call for a copy of this correspondence. The resolution, proposing this call, was to have been again called up to-day, and this may account for the communication being now made to the Senate. This agency, Mr. C. repeated, had been confided to the Bank by law; and this fact was acknowledged by the Executive, when the Secretary of War retraced the steps which had been taken to remove it at Albany. Thus it appeared that the agency had been confided to the Bank, and that the Executive had recognized the fact that it was confided. And now, what had been done? A message had been sent to the Senate by the Executive, in pursuance of his plans for the annihilation of the Bank, denouncing the institution because it had not violated an obligation which was imposed upon it by an act of Congress!

Mr. C. said he had considered it to be his duty to make these remarks. He hoped that the message would be referred to a committee which would enter into an examination, for the purpose of discovering whether there had been any violation of duty on the part of the Bank. If it should appear that there had been any such violation of duty on the part of that institution, no one would be more ready than himself to apply a proper and prompt correction of the evil. But, if the committee should find that the Executive, and not the Bank had violated its obligations and its duty, he hoped that there would still be found a determination in the Senate to apply a corrective.

He moved that the message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GRUNDY had not very closely examined the question, but he rather thought that the Bank was not the legal agent for paying the pensions under the law of 1832; upon which the opinion expressed in the Message of the President, just read, had been predicated. Mr. G. went on to express his disapprobation of the Senate's giving any expression of its opinion, one way or other, on the subject, at this time. The President had laid the whole matter before both Houses of Congress; and until an action by their Committee was had in relation to it, it seemed to him premature to express any opinion upon it. He concurred with the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) that the message ought to be committed to the Judiciary Committee; and, in addition to the motion of that gentleman, he moved that the papers be printed.

Mr. CLAY stated that it was not his intention, at this time, to enter into any arguments on this question. He had explicitly avowed this before; therefore it was not necessary for him to insist upon it. In reference to the opinion of the Attorney General, accompanying the Message, (which had been alluded to by Mr. Grundy,) Mr. C. said he had long ceased to respect the acts or opinions of the different Departments of the Government, being well aware that the Executive was, as he had called himself, a unit, and would instantaneously dismiss any officer who did not at once obey his behests. Sir, said he, when we know, from experience, that dismission from office is the consequence of a difference of opinion between any Head of a Department and the Executive, I acknowledge that I have lost all confidence in opinions from those sources. I, for one, can no longer respect the opinions of an Attorney General, or any other executive officer, when such doctrines were avowed as had been maintained on this floor—doctrines belonging not to this Government, nor even to this age—doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance, &c. Mr. C. passed a high eulogium on the personal character of the present Attorney General. Had he remained at Albany, he would have paid as much respect to any opinion of his on a question of law, delivered from his private office, as any man. But, brought within the pestilential atmosphere of Washington, he must be excused if he could not accord full credit to his public opinions. Mr. C. hoped that the reference would take place; and was satisfied that the report resulting from it would show that the usurpation, of which the President complained, had been here, and not in Philadelphia, and that the Bank, after full inquiry, be acquitted from this, as well as all other serious charges that had been brought against it.

Mr. WRIGHT said, he thought he was in possession of a fact which would enable the Senate to decide on this subject. He would state that the gentleman from Kentucky was mistaken in what he said in relation to the powers given to the War Department on this subject. He (Mr. W.) would merely say, that the power claimed by that Department as to the pension law was different; by that it has no reference whatever either to the law of 1828, which is commonly denominated the "pension law," or the law of 1832. The officer at present at the head of the War Department, is the same officer who corrected the decision of his predecessor in that respect, having thought it was wrong that any payments should be made in virtue of the provisions of the last act by the Bank of the United States, but that the payments should be made elsewhere than by the Bank. He (Mr. W.) was sure that the gentleman from Kentucky would not go so far as to say that the officer would thus reverse his own opinion so palpably. He thought the Senator had not thoroughly examined the subject, or he would have found a very marked difference between what he supposed to be the facts in relation to this subject, and the real state of the case. When the gentleman should have examined the matter, he was of opinion that he would be satisfied.

Mr. W. said that his feelings compelled him to make a few remarks in reference to what had been said by the gentleman from Kentucky in relation to the Attorney General, whom he had stated as having been affected by the pestilential atmosphere in which he was at present moving. He (Mr. W.) would say, that the Attorney General was not to be affected by any such influence, for he was a man of integrity, truth, and candor, and would not give an opinion which he did not, in his conscience, believe to be right.

The motion was agreed to.

In the House, the same message gave rise to a protracted and animated debate. Motions were made to refer it to the committee on the Judiciary and to the committee on Ways and Means. The latter prevailed, by only one vote—107 to 106.

In the Senate on the 29th, Mr. Brown presented the memorial of the Legislature of North Carolina, asking for the extinguishment of the Indian titles to the residue of Indian lands in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A memorial in favor of restoring the Deposites has been sent to Congress from Philadelphia, signed by 10,259 persons.

A memorial signed by 6000 merchants and traders, and another by 4000 artists and mechanics, of the city of New York, have also been forwarded to Congress, by the hands of a deputation from each of those classes of citizens.

Meetings in favor of Judge McLean for the next Presidency, continue to be held in Pennsylvania and Ohio. A paper received yesterday brought the proceedings of two large meetings, at Carlisle and at Pottsville, in Pennsylvania.

It has been considered doubtful what Mr. Van Buren's sentiments were on the removal of the Deposites. Mr. Cambreleng has settled the doubt, by declaring that Mr. V. B's sentiments were identical with the President's.

Another Disclosure.—Mr. Duane in reply to a letter from Mr. Tazewell, (the present Governor of Virginia,) returning the thanks of the people of Norfolk to Mr. Duane for his patriotic conduct in relation to the deposites, says: "If I had thought proper to resign, I might have received the mission to Russia, *upon the spontaneous assurance of the Executive himself!!*" Thus has the President attempted to bribe by dazzling offers of elevation, an officer of the Government from the conscientious discharge of the duty assigned him by the laws and Constitution of his country. To what passes shall we come at last?—*Columbia Times.*

Boston, Feb. 4.

A check from the General Post Office, for $7000, upon the Commonwealth Bank of this city, was presented at the counter of the Bank on Saturday, and protested for the want of funds: probably not for want of custom-house, but of Post Office deposites. The great deficiency in the Post Office Department has been a matter of notoriety for some time.—*Traveller.*

Just as our paper is going to Press, we learn that the Stockholders of the State Bank, have declared a Dividend of Capital of 20 per cent. payable the first of next month.

Ral. Reg.

The friends of our University will learn with pleasure that the Hon. James Iredell, of this city, has been selected to deliver the Annual Address at the Commencement of that institution in June next.

Raleigh Star.

MARRIED,

On the 23d ult., by the Rev. John Culpeper, Jr., Mr. CHARLES LOCKHART, to Miss EMELINE BAILEY, all of Anson county.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 6th inst., the Steamer Henrietta, with tow boats Post Boy and Messenger, with Potatoes, Lime, Hay, sack and loose Salt, for W. Whitehead, J. Martine, W. O. Jeffreys, J. Huske & Son, I. Blake & Son, C. T. Haigh, and C. P. Mallett, of this place; Evans, Horn & Co., Wm. Boylan, Mrs. Waddell, of the interior.

Also, on the 8th, boat Henry Clay, with Salt, Irish Potatoes, Castings, &c., for owners.

Also, on the 10th, Steamer John Walker, with boats Washington and Lady of the Lake in tow, with Groceries, Salt, &c., for J. M. Strong, C. P. Mallett, Willkings & Co., Jos. Baker, W. Whitehead, A. Campbell, N. Johnson, S. T. Hawley, G. McNeill, S. Jones, W. Locke, and Hall & Johnson, of this place; and T. D. Crane, Evans, Horn & Co. and Prince & Garrett, of the interior.

Also, on the 5th, Steamer John Walker, with Cotton, Feathers, &c., for G. McNeill, T. Cochran, H. Horn, and L. R. Bradley.

DEPARTED, on the 10th, Henrietta Steamer and tow boat Clarendon, with Cotton, Flour and Seed, for Yarbrough & Ray, Lewis Brown, W. S. Latta, and John Waddill, Jr.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to February 5.

Brigs, Helen from St. Vincent, Opulence from St. John, Catharine from Grenada. Schooners, Franklin from Charleston, New York from do., Penobscot from Newburyport, Wm. H. Crawford from Charleston, Hero from do., Opulence from New York, Robert Edens from Trinidad, Veto from Charleston. Sloop William from St. Kitts.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 7 a 8. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13 a 15. Cotton 8¼ a 9¾. Corn 70 a 75. Flaxseed, $1 50 a 1 60. Flour, $4 75, a $5 50.—Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 30 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 10 a 12; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 19 a 20. Cotton Bagging 20 a 22 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Exchange on N. York and Phila.,	¼ a ½ pr ct. dis.
Do. on Charleston & Savannah,	½ a ¾ do. do.
Bank Checks on N. Y.	¼ per ct. pem.
South Carolina Bank Bills,	1¼ a 2 pr. ct. dis.
Virginia Bank Notes,	2 do. do.
Georgia, do.	2 a 3 do.
Patriotic Bank Notes,	2 do. do.

Robards & Hamilton's drafts on J. Hamilton & Son, New York, 1¼ a 2 per cent. discount.

ATTENTION!

Fayetteville Light Artillery

YOU will parade at the Arsenal, on Wednesday next, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Court Martial will be held in the Town Hall at 4 o'clock. The Call will be beat at half past two o'clock.

By order of Capt. McLeran,

JNO. CARNEY, Serg't.

February 10.

GREAT BARGAINS.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ABOUT to remove from this town, wish to close their business; and for that purpose, will sell either at wholesale or retail at *NEW YORK COST*, their valuable stock of

DRY GOODS.

N. B.—To those who wish to purchase by wholesale, a credit of Ninety days will be given for all sums over one hundred Dollars; and four months for all over two hundred, with approved securities.

LEWIS & ROSS.

Green Street, near Eccles' Bridge.

February 10, 1834. 71-tf

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made by C. T. Baughan to E. W. Willkings, the Subscribers will expose to public sale, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., the Stock of the said C. T. Baughan, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Hardware and Cutlery,

SHOES, HATS, &c. &c.

Terms at sale.

WILLKINGS & CO. Auct'rs.

February 10, 1834 1 wk.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834. 71 tf.

D. GILCHRIST,

Surgeon Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has stationed himself, until the 20th inst., at Mr. John Selph's Jewelry Shop, for the purpose of attending to his profession. He will insert both artificial and natural Teeth, also cleanse, plug, file, extract, &c &c. Females will be attended to at their places of abode, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, N. C. Feb. 7, 1834.

N. B. From the patronage hitherto shown him, he expects to continue his visits, and lays himself under obligation to repair any failure that may occur in his operations, free from charge. His charges will be invariably moderate.

D. GILCHRIST,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Moore County, that he will station himself at the Court House, on the 24th inst. and remain until the 29th. He will insert both artificial and natural Teeth, also cleanse, plug, file, extract, &c. Satisfactory reference will be given.

He also informs the Citizens of Anson County, that he will station himself at the Court House on the 10th of March, and remain during the session.

Also, the citizens of Richmond County, that he will station himself at Rockingham on the 17th March, and remain during the session.

February 7, 1834. 71-1w

Earthenware, China & Glass.

THOS. J. BARROW & Co.

IMPORTERS, 88 WATER St.

NEW YORK,

ARE now receiving their Spring Patterns of *EARTHENWARE, CHINA and*

FANCY GOODS,

In every variety.

Their stock is very extensive, embracing every article sold in the line, and, from their facilities in England, they are enabled to offer every inducement to their customers in patterns, quality and price. Merchants dealing in the line, will find it greatly to their interest to call, as the selections which have been made, are with a view to the N. Carolina and Virginia markets; and every article will be put down to the lowest price which it can be possibly sold at. From the efforts hitherto made to give our customers satisfaction, we hope for a continuance of patronage from North Carolina.

THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.

Importers, 88 Water st. N. Y.

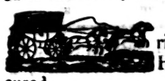
New York, February 1834. 71-w.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious. well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand,

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11, 1833. 59tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59 f.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to leave North Carolina for some State which will afford him greater facilities for the disposal of the fruits of his industry, offers for sale,

1500 Acres of *LAND*,

Situate in the County of Moore, on Governor's Creek. There is no Land in the State better adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, or Tobacco, particularly the latter. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers; and as I presume that no one will purchase without viewing the Land, I will always be ready to show the same to any person wishing to purchase

WM. THOS. ENGLAND.

Moore County, Nov. 19, 1833. 59-3mortf.

NEW AND CHEAP Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Boliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do.
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c. &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH*.

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. 58 tf

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

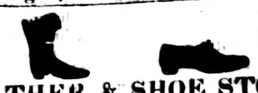
Aug. 5, 1833.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and old or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21*st* 1832 99-tf.



LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

AT THE BIG BOOT,

4 *doors East of Market Square, Person st.*

THE Subscriber has recommenced the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, and is prepared to fill orders in the above business for any description of article in that line—made out of best materials and of warranted workmanship.

With the above, I will always keep on hand, a general assortment of *Northern Work*, of every description of fashion, kind, and price.

LEATHER.

A general assortment, wholesale and retail.

Sole and Upper Leather,
Best Skirting and Harness,
Kip and calf Skins, of every variety,
Lining and binding Skins, do do.
Coach Linings, Cochineal, blue and black,
Hatter's Linings, Shoe Thread, Varnish, Blacking, and general Findings, &c. &c.

As I am determined to do a *Cash Business exclusively*, my customers may confidently expect to find prices corresponding.

W. L. HAWLEY.

☞N. B. Ready made Work always on hand, and Repairing done at short notice.

W. L. H.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9. 49tf.

GALES'S ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1834,

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

CANTERBURY Tales; Broad Grins; 5 Nights at St. Albans; Lights and Shadows of German Life, Scenes in our Parish; Down Easters; Sketch Book of Fashion; Willard's Journal; Pickins' Stories; Bell on the Hand; Complete sets of Scott's Novels, very cheap; Missouri Harmony, Bennett's Book Keeping, Zion Songster and Dover Selection, &c. E. J. HALE.

January 7.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Goods to the new building one door west of the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale—

110 bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee,
2 Hhds. low price Sugar
11 hhds prime do.
15 hhds prime Molasses
2 tierces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
50 kegs Cut Nails
20 pieces Cotton Bagging
Sole and Upper Leather
Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
Iron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.

A small stock of cheap

DRY GOODS, *Hats and Shoes.*

☞Produce bought for Cash or received in payment for any of the above Goods.

Three good Store Houses on Person street, for sale on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

15 Bbls new Mackerel, No. 3,
2000 lbs Bacon for sale. W. W.

September 23, 1833. 51tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy,	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH,

OFFER for sale at WILMINGTON, on accommodating terms:

5000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 bags Java,
75 do Porto Rico, } COFFEE.
40 do Cuba,
135 do St. Domingo,
85 hhds. Porto Rico, } MOLASSES.
45 do Cuba,
20 do Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bales Hay,
100 barrels N. E. Rum,
100 kegs White Lead.

Wilmington, September 2.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of D. Murchison, consisting of *FANCY and STAPLE*

DRY GOODS,

GENTLEMENS' & LADIES' CLOAKS, Hats, Bonnets & Shoes, HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

He has taken the Stand recently occupied by him, where he intends, in a short time, in addition to the present Stock, to add a general assortment of

Groceries,

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves

M. MURCHISON.

November 20th, 1833. 61*tf*

ALL Persons indebted to me, are requested to call and settle the same with M. Murchison; as he is authorized to collect and grant discharges for the same.

D. MURCHISON.

CHEAP STORE.

New Goods, Low for Cash.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. A. Kimball, Hay street, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where he is now receiving a splendid assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell on as accommodating terms as can be afforded in this market.

The following comprise a part of his Stock:

Super. black, blue, mulberry, olive, steel mixt and drab Cloths,
Fancy striped, steel mixt and common Cassimeres,
Gray, blue mixt and colored Satinetts,
Blue, brown and black Circassians, and Pongees,
Black satin Levantines, Barsnetts and Lustring,
Black, pink and white Satins,
Figured thibet Cloths, for Ladies' Dresses, a new and superior article,
Florences, Laces and Ribbons, a variety,
Silk Velvet, silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c.
Black Crape and Barege, a variety,
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, beaver, lined hogskin, and fur-top Gloves,
Ladies' Belts and Swiss Muslin Tippits,
Printed and plain Muslins,
Sup. light and dark fancy Prints, new style,
Furniture do do. do do.
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas and Parasols,
Rose, duffle, point and saddle Blankets,
Brown linen table Covers,
Sewing Silk and Thread, a good assortment,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Domestic Plaid and bed Ticking,
Brown Drillings, and cotton Fringe,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets.
Ladies' and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every fashion and quality,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur Hats, made expressly for this market.
Ditto and boys' cloth and seal skin Caps, of various fashions

Together with the above, and other articles too tedious to be here enumerated, will be found, a general assortment of

Groceries,

Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass & Crockery Ware.

☞Country Merchants and Dealers generally who are desirous of *Bargains*, will please to cal and examine his Stock.

ALEX. McIVER.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1833. 56*tf.*

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz do. Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 11th instant, a Negro Man named RANDALL, who says he belongs to Wm. Boylan, Esq., of Wake County. He is about 44 or 45 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Jan. 13, 1834. 67tf

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY—*In Equity.*

THE Petition of sale of Real Estate, by John McLeod, Moses Kidd and wife Elizabeth, and Nancy McLeod, heirs at law of Neill McLeod, and James Garner, Lewis Garner, Dolly Ritter, John Manus and wife Sally, heirs at law of Lewis Garner,

Against

John Richardson and wife Judea, and Stephen Johnson and wife Elizabeth, and those last living beyond the limits of this State, and being interested in the sale of the Land described in the Petition—It was *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, by this Court.

(68-6t.) BRYAN BOROUGHS, *C. M. E.*

NEW BOOKS.

MONTGOMERY'S LECTURES on general Literature; Turner's Sacred History; Abercrombie on Moral Feelings; Paley's Philosophy; Chapman's Sermons; Course of Time; Grimshaw's Works; Daughter's Own Book; Christian Lyre, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,
For sale by

JOHN MUNN

January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

NOTICE.

TWO or three Journeymen Shoe Makers (good workmen) may find employment, with fair wages, by applying to

W. L. HAWLEY.

December 9th, 1833. 62-tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Green street, two doors from Mr. Archibald Campbell's, and one door from Messrs. Sandford & Tillinghast's Auction Store, where he has just received from New York, a handsome and well selected assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

BONNETS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, HATS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.

All of which, he is prepared to sell low at wholesale or retail, for Cash or most sorts of Country Produce; and hopes, by industry and strict attention to business, to share a part of public patronage.

CHARLES S. JOHNSTON.

☞N. B.—I shall be receiving additional supplies by almost every arrival. C. S. J.

September 3, 1833. 48tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and offer for sale, at their Stand, a few doors West of the Market House, a full and elegant supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising a variety of *Every Thing New and Fashionable* for the season, which they are determined to sell on the lowest terms for Cash Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves. Amongst other articles,

Their Stock will be found to contain,

Super blue, black and fancy colored CLOTHS,
Blue, black, mix'd and fancy colored Satinetts,
Silk, Velvet, Valencia and other Vestings,
French merino Cloths, Circassians & Bombazetts,
Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Naps, Sarsnet, Florence and other Silks,
Pongees, and French and English Bombazines,
Merino, Angola, Valencia and other Shawls,
Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a great variety,
Irish Linens, Long and Bishop Lawns,
Muslins, of every description,
Thread and bobinett Laces, a full assortment,
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes,
Boy's ditto,
Cloth and hair Caps, a large assortment,
Beaver, silk, fur and wool Hats,
Calicoes, Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, and other Domestics.

With a variety of other Goods too tedious to be enumerated.

McKINNELL & McMILLAN,
Successors to H. Campbell, Jr.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the

House of Entertainment

formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf.

25 Hhds. MOLASSES,
82 bags green Coffee,
30 casks LIME,
Just received and for sale,

HALL & JOHNSON.

December 20. 64tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Female Boarding School.

THE SEMINARY for Young Ladies, recently under the Superintendence of Mr. WALKER ANDERSON, in the vicinity of Hillsborough, will in future, be continued on the same principles, under the direction of the Subscribers

INSTRUCTION in the Ornamental Branches of *Female Education*, particularly *Music* and *Drawing*, will be given by the same experienced and well-qualified Teachers who have formerly had charge of that Department.

The Session will commence on the 15th of January, 1834.

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL J. JOHNSTONE.

October 15. 55t1M.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins.
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleached do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833. 29tf.

REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the large and commodious Store on Hay street, immediately opposite the Lafayette Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Jones Fuller, where they offer their services to the public in their line of business. Liberal advances will be made on consignments of Goods. They will also receive and forward Goods and Produce, and attend to any Agency Business entrusted to their care.

—They offer for sale—

100 bags Cuba COFFEE,
75 do Rio do.
75 hhds. Molasses,
2500 bushels Turks Island Salt,
20 qr. casks Malaga and Sherry Wine,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
50 boxes Soap,
50 reams wrapping Paper,
10 boxes claret Wine,
50 boxes Raisins,
50 casks cut Nails,
50 casks Lime,
Champaigne Wine, Hyson and imp. Teas,
Bbls. Gin, pipes French Brandy, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10. 49tf.

FOR SALE,

PEW No. 25 in the EPISCOPAL CHURCH. For terms apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 11, 1833. 58tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Wilkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

FARMERS! Look H

The Subscriber having determined to remove to the west, offers for sale, or to exchange for Western Lands, the Plantation whereon he now resides, near Moore County, forty miles North West of ville. It consists of about two thousand dred acres of valuable

Cotton, Corn and Wheat L

The Plantation is in excellent repair and sufficiently large to work about to advantage; the most of which are Land, with an excellent large, new and ent Dwelling, Kitchen, and other Houses, with a large two story Granary, culated for securing grain, with a Wheat ing Machinery attached; also, a large and ent Cotton Gin and Screw for packing and grist Mill, well calculated for family encies. In point of health, this place is passed by any situation in the State, and few in beauty. Purchasers are invited and view the premises. A great bargain given and long indulgences, by a reasonment in advance.

November 27, 1833. GIDEON SL

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their *FALL SUPPLIES* of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Men's fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' fur Caps,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Men's and women's coarse and Shoes,
Boy's and Misses' prunell ther Shoes,
Ready made Saddlery of criptions,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarns,
Saddle Trees, cotton and Webbing,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Baskets, Canton Blinds, &c.

The whole of which are expected course of the present week, and will prise a greater *variety* and a more *and extensive assortment* than heretofore them.

They would invite the attention of and the public generally, to their flattering themselves they will be enabled such inducements as will make it to terest and the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON

Fayetteville October 21, 1833.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his to his friends and former cus for the very liberal encourage he has received the past year informs them that he still *remains* at his Stand on Gillespie street, *where he has on* a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has received from Philadelphia, a good supply ther of the best kind, which will enable him ecute all orders in the neatest and most manner, at short notice. All kinds of done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9.

Just Received and for

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do *Alum* Salt.

By W. WHITE

December 9, 1833.

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

THE Subscribers are now receiving Store, on Green street, near Eccles's a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sup. black, blue, green, brown, olive, mulberry, light and dark mixt Broad Cloths,
Black, blue, fawn and drab Cassimeres,
Padding, Canvass, and all necessary articles for Tailors' use,
Blue, brown and black mixt Satinetts,
Green, white, yellow and red Flannels,
Lion-skin, Petersham and Kersey, for overcoats,
Plaids and Camblets,
White and black satin and hair cloth Stocks, plaited and plain,
Bombazine ditto,
Gros-de Nap, Gros-de-Zan, Italian, Levantine, Florence Silks,
Black Sinchews and Sarsnets,
A great variety of Calicoes, uncommonly cheap,
Black, blue, brown, green, maroon, scarlet crimson English merino Cloths and Cassimeretts,
Some choice colours and quality of Frenchnos,
Pongees and Canton Crapes,
3-4 and 6-4 black Bombazine,
Black, blue and purple Velvet,
Corded Skirts,
6-4 embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
4-4 and 6-4 Hernani ditto,
4-4 and 6-4 thibet wool and Cassimere hair cloth ditto,
Long and Square merino ditto,
Cassimere and English merino ditto,
Green and white blond gauze veils,
Ladies' and gentlemen's Gloves, of all kinds,
Hosiery, of every description,
Ribbons, of every kind,
Leghorn, Dunstable, satin and straw Bonnets,
Men's and women's *CLOAKS*, some very handsome,
Ditto Boots and Brogans, &c.; a few trade Cloathing,
Ladies' prunella, seal skin and kid Shoes and pumps, some of which are city made and handsome,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4 & 6-4 bleached & unbleached sheetings and Shirtings,
Burlaps, Osnaburgs and Russia Sheetings
A few bales of *Cotton Yarn*,

Together with numerous other articles in the line.

☞We would particularly invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally to our present Stock, as they have all been purchased at New York Auctions and of Manufacturers, and will be sold at the lowest New York prices for *Cash*.

LEWIS & BLOSS

November 5. 57tf.

TEMPERANCE ALMANAC For 1834, received, for sale by

E. J. HALE